

ELECTRICITY UP TO DATE.

Remarkable Progress During Past Nine-
teen Years.

Washington Post.

"The age of electricity is only just dawning," said Assistant Commissioner of Patents (Greely, "and one advance in this direction which we are about to witness is the conversion of the steam railroads of this country into electric railroads—a change that would have been accomplished already to a large extent but for the immense amount of money invested in locomotive and the first enormous expense of installing an electric plant. Cars have already been run by electricity at a rate exceeding 60 miles an hour, and electric locomotives have proved themselves superior to those depending on steam power. One advantage of the electric locomotive engine is that it emits no smoke or cinders, and the water power of any river within a few miles of the line may be utilized instead of fuel to run it.

"The first electric road for city or suburban traffic was put in operation a dozen years ago. At present there are in the United States more than 15,000 miles of such roads, representing a total investment of \$900,000,000 and employing about 175,000 persons. In 1880 there were only three electric light and power establishments in this country, to-day there are more than 10,000 such establishments, employing 50,000 men and \$500,000,000 of capital. The telephone in 1880 was just beginning to be commercially known; now there are over 1,000 exchanges, using 600,000 miles of wire and employing 15,000 individuals and \$85,000,000 of capital.

"These few figures give a notion of the wonderful progress made by the electrical art during the last few years of the nineteenth century. It has extended itself over the industrial field to such an extent as largely to modify social and economic conditions, incidentally giving gainful occupation to a vast number of persons. To-day the support of considerably over 1,000,000 people in this country is derived from enterprises which depend upon electricity, and to this number there will be an enormous addition when electricity is substituted for steam as motive power on the railway."

"Electricity is invading all the arts and industries. The manufacturer finds it more economic to attach a motor to each of his machines, distributing power through his factory by means of wires. Coal is now cut in the mines by electric power, carried to the pit's mouth by the same agency, and loaded upon electric cars for transportation. The demand for copper for electrical uses is mainly accountable for the fact that the output of this metal in the United States has been multiplied by six since 1880. To make a telephone circuit from Boston to Chicago requires over 1,000,000 pounds of copper.

"Many marvelous things are being accomplished with metals by the aid of electricity, among which may be mentioned the welding together of such substances as steel, copper, nickel, etc.—a task that was deemed impossible until recently. With the employment of the electric arc a new chemistry of high temperature is in prospect, promising fresh discoveries of high industrial value. By this means a heat of 7,200 degrees Fahrenheit is attained, which is sufficient to reduce all known substances. Hence the electric furnace, in which gold, iron, platinum, and copper are volatilized, and by the help of which actual diamonds have been manufactured from charcoal.

"Already we have learned how to send seventy-two messages simultaneously over a single wire. We can transmit the handwriting of an individual by telegraph, and in the same way we can actually reproduce half-tone pictures at long distances. Before long we shall be able to reproduce full typewritten pages by telegraph, just as we now send words on a paper ribbon, and wireless telegraphy seems to be in sight. When the proposed Pacific cable is laid, it will be practicable to send a message around the world in three seconds, and it is promised that a method will be found for telegraphing between ships many miles apart at sea. Even now it no longer seems so very wonderful that by the touch of a button at the naval observatory in Washington each day at noon 100,000 clocks all over the United States should be set to the true time, while time balls are dropped at the same instant at all seaports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, for the benefit of mariners.

"The great problem likely to be solved in the twentieth century is the transformation of heat into electricity direct. When this is accomplished, Biddy in the morning will start a fire the heat of which will fill a series of storage batteries that will do most of the work of the household during the day, illuminating the dwelling, propelling the machine fans, running the sewing machine, operating the dumb

waiter, and so forth. This, however, is only a faint suggestion of the advantages to be gained by the discovery I speak of. Electricity will then become an exceedingly cheap source of energy, and the sun's rays may even be employed to manufacture the fluid. If, as does not seem unlikely, a twentieth century inventor finds a practical way of harnessing the tides, the latter will produce at very slight expense all the electricity required to run all the machinery and to heat and illuminate all the houses in the United States.

"The houses of many rich men to-day are run to a great extent by electricity, which lights them, ventilates them, and even operates the family elevator. This kind of elevator is its own very new invention: it has no attendant, but is so controlled by the invisible force stored in great jars of lead and acidulated water in the battery room that it is as safe and docile as any well trained servant. Anybody who wants to make use of it presses a button, and the car comes responsive to the floor desired. Stepping aboard, the passenger touches one of a series of buttons inside, and the car transports him to the floor he wishes to go to. If the promises of electrical experts are to be accepted, our dwellings before long will be lighted by electricity without wires.

"An extremely valuable product of the electrical furnace, by the way, is carborundum—now being made in a large way at Niagara—which is the hardest of all substances save the diamond, and therefore serves extremely well as an abrasive. By electrolysis aluminum is separated from its ore, and thus has been brought to a point of exceeding cheapness, while by the same means ordinary brine is separated into two valuable products—chlorine for bleaching and sodium for soap manufacture.

"Electricity is now recognized as a most useful agent in medicine, being employed in a great variety of ways. In some complaints it has a remarkable power of stimulating function, and it has been found that certain drugs put on a moistened electrode can be carried into the body with the current, so as to benefit directly a diseased part. Various kinds of morbid growths are removed instantaneously and painlessly by electro-cautery, and the only successful method for getting rid of superfluous hair is that of the electric needle, which is gently introduced into the hair follicle and kills the root. Nowadays operative instruments for the nose, mouth and throat, whether drills, saws or what not, are controlled by electricity, while tiny incandescent lamps, swallowed by the patient or otherwise manipulated, are utilized to illuminate the cavities of body and head so as to reveal conditions to the physician.

"Street cars are not only run by electricity, but are illuminated and heated by the same agency. The heaters used for this purpose require no attention, regulate the temperature exactly as it may be desired, and, when used on railway trains, do not endanger the safety of passengers. One of the latest improvements is to provide each berth in a sleeping car with an incandescent light, so that one may read if slumber comes not. Similarly, incandescent lights are now provided for carriages, and they are even coming into use for cabs. The emperor of Germany has his closed carriages lighted in this way, and in addition, the harnesses of his horses are covered with small glowlights of different colors, so as to produce a very beautiful effect.

"The twentieth century will see electricity introduced in the kitchen in place of coal and wood. In order that this may be accomplished it is only necessary that the fluid should be made a little cheaper, inasmuch as it serves much better for all culinary purposes. The electric oven bakes bread ideally, and meats prepared in it do not require basting or watching, while broiling or frying may be done in superior style on the electric range. The electric chafing dish is attachable at a moment's notice to an ordinary lightwire, the current is turned on, and immediately the oysters begin to stew or the eggs to fry. In the electric kitchen of the near future there will be no coal, no ashes, and no smoke; there will be no fuel and not even a battery, inasmuch as the requisite current will be furnished from the outside, as gas is now. The sad-iron used on Tuesdays for the family linen will be heated by electricity, and will be kept thus at a constant temperature, so that they will never scorch things and will not require changing or re-heating. Already we have electric curling-tongs, which, being hitched to a light wire, are warranted not to singe the hair.

"Electric boats are now plying on the canals of Venice, and launches similarly propelled are being made for

American warships, the power being derived from storage batteries beneath the boats. The trolley meanwhile threatens to supplant the industrious but uncertain mule for the propulsion of canal boats. In the cities canals electricity, as it might be termed, is now delivered to customers, the emptied batteries being taken away every day and replaced with full ones. At the same time agricultural machines run by electricity are being introduced to the farmers, and there is even a device for the wholesale electrocution of weeds. Among recent inventions are an electric incubator, and experts are making experiments in the forcing of the growth of plants by electric lights and by current put through wires underground."

Tillman's Cauder.

Whatever may be said against Senator Tillman, we cannot help admiring his political courage and his blunt frankness in dealing with political issues. Tillman calls a pitchfork a pitchfork and spares not. He is quoted as having said in a recent speech that the dispensary was not intended to be moral, but simply to give the people plenty of good liquor and to give the profits of the liquor business to the State instead of the bar keepers.

This is the literal truth. The State of South Carolina is engaged in the liquor business for the profit that there is in it. Or perhaps we would be nearer to the truth if we should say that the Tillman party inaugurated the dispensary system for the good that they could get out of it. Now that Tillman has told the truth, let us hear no more about the dispensary system as a movement in the interest of temperance. It is a movement in the interest of politics, and while it has been of profit to politicians and possibly of profit to the State government, it has been a disgrace to the people of South Carolina and a source of no end of strife and scandal.—Richmond (Va.) Times.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Palaski, Ky., says: "After suffering over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

Corn-cob pipes are made by the carload in Missouri, and sell for 25 to 27 cents per bushel. The industry is also an important one in Indiana and one factory at Brightwood turns out between 4,000 and 5,000 a day.

One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures obstinate summer coughs and colds. "I consider it a most wonderful medicine—quick and safe."—W. W. Merton, Mayhew, Wis. Evans Pharmacy.

A San Francisco millionaire has credit of playing the largest surgeon's fee on record for a successful operation for appendicitis. Thirty thousand dollars was the tidy sum, representing one man's gratitude to his physician.

Irritating stings, bites, scratches, wounds and cuts soothed and healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve—a sure and safe application. Beware of counterfeits. Evans Pharmacy.

—Jack: "The ingenuity of woman is beyond the comprehension of man." Tom: "What's wrong now?" Jack: "Young Blank's fiancé sent him an elaborately constructed pen-wiper for a birthday present and he wore it to church thinking it was a new-fangled cravat."

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure thoroughly digests food without aid from the stomach, and at the same time heals and restores the diseased digestive organs. It is the only remedy that does both of these things and can be relied upon to permanently cure dyspepsia. Evans Pharmacy.

—The Louisiana division of the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association has taken up the work of raising a fund by volunteer contribution to rebuild the home of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, recently destroyed by fire. All Confederate camps throughout the South are invited to assist.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia because its ingredients are such that it can't help doing so. "The public can rely upon it as a master remedy for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion." James M. Thomas, M. D., in American Journal of Health, N. Y. Evans Pharmacy.

—Nothing like starting right. A good beginning is a long step towards a good ending. He who has no wild oats to trouble him, no bad habits formed in youthful days to root up has a great advantage in the work of life.

"Our baby was sick for a month with severe cough and catarrhal fever. Although we tried many remedies she kept getting worse until we used One Minute Cough Cure—it relieved at once and cured her in a few days." B. L. Nance, Prin. High School Bluffdale, Texas. Evans Pharmacy.

—Mr. Courtney (dutteringly)—"I had the blues awfully when I came here to-night, Miss Fisher, but they are all gone now. You are as good as medicine." Miss Fisher's Little Brother—"Yes; father says she'll be a drug in the market if she doesn't catch on to some fellow soon."

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

—The man who doesn't put his hand to the plow will get none of the plow-shares.

—Three Texans live a hermit life, having vowed never to look upon the face of a woman.

—Half the ships in the world are British. The best of them can be converted into ships of war in forty-eight hours.

—The right hand, which is more sensitive to the touch than the left, is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of heat or cold.

—Some girls can sweep into a room with style and grandeur, but when it comes to sweeping out a room—well, that's another story.

—Vegetables say your neighbor is a mean man? "Crimsonbeak—"Mean is no name for him. Why, he takes his soup with a fork so it will last longer."

—Edward Bennett, aged 16, and Ethel Allen, aged 13, were married at Rockford, Texas. They are step-brother and sister, but married with their parents' consent.

—Mama: "Susie, what do you mean by all this noise? See how quiet Willie is." Susie: "Of course, he's quiet, ma—that's our game. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you."

—The most magnificent tomb in the world is the Taj Mahal, in Agra, Hindoostan. It was erected by Shah Jehan to the memory of his favorite queen. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble, inlaid with jasper, cornelian, turquoise, agate, amethysts and sapphires. The work took 22,000 men 20 years to complete, and though there were free gifts and the labor was free, the cost was \$16,500,000.

—The past six months have seen another record broken. More freight cars have been ordered than ever before in a like period; the number, 88,088. If these cars were placed end to end they would cover more than half the distance from New York to Chicago; to be accurate, 567 miles. An average car is thirty-four feet long.

—Religion is a necessary and indispensable element in any great human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator and him to his throne. If that tie be all sundered, all broken, he floats away, a worthless atom in the universe, its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and death.

—The Rev. Henry Crawford Tucker, a primitive Baptist clergyman, 95 years old, who died recently, in Florida, built the first log cabin on the site of Tallahassee, and was the first settler of that place. His wife was the only white woman in that region. There were hostile bands of Indians and runaway negro slaves in the vicinity. Mr. Tucker was a native of South Carolina. He settled in Tallahassee seventy-five years ago. He was thrice married, his children numbering eight—seven sons and fourteen daughters. His descendants, at the time of his death, aggregated 714.

—A woodman named Oliver, living in Tennessee, while cutting wood a few days ago saw two foxes remaining constantly near a fallen tree. Upon approaching the tree he discovered a large limb with a cavity in which were two half grown foxes. Neither was able to walk, and evidently had never been out of their place of confinement. It seems probable that the foxes crawled into the hole in the limb when very young and remained there until they had grown so that escape was impossible. They had been fed by the old foxes through a small aperture in the limb.

—Indefatigable scientists and explorers long ago established the fact that a race of people possessing a high order of intelligence dwelt on what is now the soil of the United States prior to the existence of the Indians.

—Discoveries recently made of ancient systems of reservoirs, irrigation canals and viaducts beneath the lava beds of New Mexico, however, lead to the suggestion that, perhaps, research in North America lie beneath these vast seismic deposits, which in that territory alone extend over an area of hundreds of square miles. The fact that the newly found and wonderful engineering devices are found beneath the lava beds is alone sufficient to attest their antiquity, as ages have elapsed since the molten rock issued from the vast crevices torn open by successive earthquakes.

A Girl's Idea of Boys.

At an examination in a certain school for girls an essay on "Boys" was ordered written, and this was one of the compositions:

"The boy is not an animal, yet he can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his mouth like a frog, but girls hold their tongue 'till they are spoken to, and they answer respectable, and tell just how it was. A boy thinks he is clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing, and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up he's called a husband and stays out nights, but the grew up girl is a widow and keeps house."

A FAMOUS CONFLICT.

THE GREATEST DUEL WITH SWORDS
THAT HISTORY RECORDS.

It was fought in the Presence of a Whole Army, and Twelve Masters at Arms Went Down in Succession, Killed by the Blade of Jean Louis.

No extraordinary is this combat that it would be held a romance had it not been witnessed by a whole army. The hero was Jean Louis, one of the greatest masters of swordsmanship who ever lived, and the combat happened in Madrid in 1813. He was the master at arms of the Thirty-second regiment of French Infantry—the First regiment, composed entirely of Italians, forming part of the same brigade. Regimental esprit de corps and rivalries of nationality caused constant quarrels, when swords were often whipped out or bullets exchanged.

After a small battle had occurred in the streets of Madrid, in which over 200 French and Italian soldiers had taken part, the officers of the two regiments, in a council of war assembled, decided to give such breaches of order a great blow, and to re-establish discipline they agreed that the masters at arms of the two regiments should take up the quarrel and fight it out.

The details of the battle were simple and quickly arranged. The duel was to take place in the open and in the presence of the whole army. The crack swordsmen of the two regiments were selected, and each group arranged the order in which their men were to face their opponents. The next day was the time set for the bloody ordeal.

Shortly after daybreak, as the sun rose, the army assembled. Then a moment of expectancy.

The drum is heard. Two men naked to the waist step into the ring. The first is tall and strong. His black eyes rove disdainfully upon the gaping crowd. He is Giacomo Ferrari, the celebrated Italian. The second, tall, also handsome and with muscles like steel, stands modestly awaiting the word of command. His name is Jean Louis. The witnesses assume their places on either side of their principals. A deathlike silence ensues.

"On guard!" The two masters cross swords. Giacomo Ferrari lunges repeatedly at Jean Louis, but in vain. His every thrust is met by a parry. He makes up his mind to bide his chance and caresses and teases his opponent's blade.

Jean Louis, calm and watchful, lends himself to the play, when, quicker than lightning, the Italian jumps aside with a loud yell and makes a terrible lunge at Jean Louis—a Florentine trick, often successful. But, with extraordinary rapidity, Jean Louis has parried, and repists quickly in the shoulder.

"It is nothing," cried Giacomo, "a mere scratch," and they again fall on guard. Almost directly he is hit in the breast. This time the sword of Jean Louis, who is now attacking, penetrates deeply, Giacomo's face becomes livid, his sword drops from his hand and he falls heavily on the turf. He is dead.

Jean Louis is already in position. He wipes his reeking blade; then, with the point of his sword in the ground, he calmly awaits the next man. He has hardly had two minutes' rest. He is ready. A new adversary stands before him.

A sinister click of swords is heard, a lunge, a parry, a riposte, and then a cry, a sigh, and all is over. A second body is before Jean Louis. A third adversary advances. They wanted Jean Louis to rest.

"I am not tired," he answers, with a smile. The signal is given. The Italian is as tall as the one who lies there a corpse, covered by a military cloak. He has closely watched Jean Louis' play, and thinks he has guessed the secret of his victories. He multiplies his feints and tricks, and then, all at once, bounding like a tiger on his prey, he gives his opponent a terrible thrust in the lower line. But Jean Louis' sword has parried, and is now deep within his opponent's breast.

What need to relate any more. Ten new adversaries followed him, and the ten fell before Jean Louis, amid the excited yells and roars of an army.

At the request of the Thirty-second regiment's colonel, who thought the lesson sufficient, Jean Louis, after much pressing, consented to stop the combat, and he shook hands with the two survivors, applauded by 10,000 men.

Stevenson as a Burglar.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has written a paper on "Stevenson's Relations With Children" in Chambers' Journal. In it he relates a story of his youthful days as narrated to himself by Stevenson. He was still a little fellow when in the summer holidays, after reading a number of detective novels of a bad kind, he was passing one Sunday afternoon along a road in an Edinburgh suburb. There he saw a deserted house, furnished, but without a caretaker. It struck young Stevenson that it would be a fine thing to break into this house, which he accordingly did, roaming from room to room, looking at books and pictures in great excitement, until he thought he heard a noise in the garden. Terror seized upon him as he imagined himself haunted and conveyed to prison just as the church folks were returning home. He burst out crying, then managed to creep out as he had come in.

—Beauty is nature's first gift to woman, and it is the first one she loses.

NOTICE.

Will let to the lowest responsible bidder on Friday, 24th inst., at 11 a. m., the building of a new bridge over Big Branch Creek, near Piedmont, about one-half mile up the creek from the present old bridge, where the new road will be built.

Plans and specifications made known on day of letting, reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

W. P. SNELGROVE, Co. Sup'r.

GOLD
DUST
THE BEST
Washing Powder

Hill-Orr Drug Company's Specials!

Syrup Red Clover Compound,
The greatest and best blood purifier. Pint bottle \$1.00.Johnson's Headache Powder.
Safe and sure for all pains in the head. 10c. and 25c.Tarmint,
The best of all Cough Remedies. 25c. and 50c.H. O. D. Co's. Horse and Cattle Powder.
A teaspoonful is a large dose and the result will surprise you. A fine Tonic and specially good for hide-bound and stoppages. 15c. and 25c. a bagful.Johnson's Palatable Worm and Liver Syrup,
Removes the worms every time, is safe, and is not to be followed by castor oil or other active and nauseating medicines. 25c.Kammol.
We offer this new and latest remedy for Headache, Neuralgia and all pains. This remedy we need not recommend, as it stands above all remedies heretofore offered as a reliever of any kind of pain. 25c. boxes.HILL-ORR DRUG CO.,
Headquarters for Medicines of all kinds,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Seeds and Dye Stuffs.

RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect
June 11th, 1896.

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun.	Daily
LV. Charleston.	No. 12.	No. 11.
" Summerville.	7:41 a. m.	8:41 a. m.
" Branchville.	8:55 a. m.	9:55 a. m.
" Orangeburg.	9:22 a. m.	10:22 a. m.
" Kingville.	10:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
LV. Columbia.	11:05 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
" Prosperity.	12:10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
" Newberry.	12:35 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
" Ninety-Six.	1:20 p. m.	2:20 p. m.
" Greenwood.	2:40 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
Ar. Hodges.	3:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Ar. Abbeville.	3:40 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
Ar. Belton.	3:55 a. m.	4:55 p. m.
Ar. Anderson.	4:50 a. m.	5:50 p. m.
Ar. Greenville.	10:10 a. m.	11:10 p. m.
Ar. Atlanta.	3:55 p. m.	9:00 p. m.

STATIONS.	Ex. Sun.	Daily
LV. Greenville.	5:30 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
" Piedmont.	6:00 p. m.	10:40 a. m.
" Newberry.	6:22 p. m.	11:05 a. m.
LV. Anderson.	6:45 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
LV. Belton.	6:45 p. m.	11:15 a. m.
Ar. Donalds.	7:15 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
LV. Orangeburg.	6:10 p. m.	11:20 a. m.
Ar. Greenwood.	7:30 p. m.	11:55 a. m.
" Ninety-Six.	7:50 p. m.	12:20 p. m.
" Prosperity.	8:20 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
" Columbia.	8:30 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
LV. Kingville.	8:45 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
" Branchville.	9:10 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
" Summerville.	9:25 p. m.	1:55 p. m.
Ar. Charleston.	9:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.

Daily.	STATIONS.	Daily.
No. 10.	No. 10.	No. 10.
5:30 p. m.	Ar. Charleston.	8:15 p. m.
5:50 p. m.	Ar. Summerville.	8:45 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	Ar. Branchville.	9:15 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	Ar. Orangeburg.	9:45 p. m.
6:50 p. m.	Ar. Kingville.	10:15 p. m.
7:10 p. m.	Ar. Columbia.	10:45 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	Ar. Prosperity.	11:15 p. m.
7:50 p. m.	Ar. Newberry.	11:45 p. m.
8:10 p. m.	Ar. Ninety-Six.	12:15 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	Ar. Greenwood.	12:45 p. m.
8:50 p. m.	Ar. Hodges.	1:15 p. m.
9:10 p. m.	Ar. Abbeville.	1:45 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	Ar. Belton.	2:15 p. m.
9:50 p. m.	Ar. Anderson.	2:45 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	Ar. Greenville.	3:15 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	Ar. Atlanta.	3:45 p. m.

Daily.	STATIONS.	Daily.
No. 11.	No. 11.	No. 11.
5:30 p. m.	Ar. Charleston.	8:15 p. m.
5:50 p. m.	Ar. Summerville.	8:45 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	Ar. Branchville.	9:15 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	Ar. Orangeburg.	9:45 p. m.
6:50 p. m.	Ar. Kingville.	10:15 p. m.
7:10 p. m.	Ar. Columbia.	10:45 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	Ar. Prosperity.	11:15 p. m.
7:50 p. m.	Ar. Newberry.	11:45 p. m.
8:10 p. m.	Ar. Ninety-Six.	12:15 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	Ar. Greenwood.	12:45 p. m.
8:50 p. m.	Ar. Hodges.	1:15 p. m.
9:10 p. m.	Ar. Abbeville.	1:45 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	Ar. Belton.	2:15 p. m.
9:50 p. m.	Ar. Anderson.	2:45 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	Ar. Greenville.	3:15 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	Ar. Atlanta.	3:45 p. m.

Daily.	STATIONS.	Daily.
No. 12.	No. 12.	No. 12.
5:30 p. m.	Ar. Charleston.	8:15 p. m.
5:50 p. m.	Ar. Summerville.	8:45 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	Ar. Branchville.	9:15 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	Ar. Orangeburg.	9:45 p. m.
6:50 p. m.	Ar. Kingville.	10:15 p. m.
7:10 p. m.	Ar. Columbia.	10:45 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	Ar. Prosperity.	11:15 p. m.
7:50 p. m.	Ar. Newberry.	11:45 p. m.
8:10 p. m.	Ar. Ninety-Six.	12:15 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	Ar. Greenwood.	12:45 p. m.
8:50 p. m.	Ar. Hodges.	1:15 p. m.
9:10 p. m.	Ar. Abbeville.	1:45 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	Ar. Belton.	2:15 p. m.
9:50 p. m.	Ar. Anderson.	2:45 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	Ar. Greenville.	3:15 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	Ar. Atlanta.	3:45 p. m.

Time Table No. 7.—Effective		
Between Anderson and Walhalla.		
WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND.
No. 12.	STATIONS.	No.
First Class		